§ 125.9

shipment or mailing. The District Director of Customs or Postmaster will endorse and transmit the licenses to the Office of Defense Trade Controls in accordance with the instructions contained on the reverse side of the li-

(b) If a license for the export of unclassified technical data is used but not endorsed by U.S. Customs or a Postmaster for whatever reason (e.g., electronic transmission, unavailability of Customs officer or Postmaster, etc.), the person exporting the data must self-endorse the license, showing when and how the export took place. Every license must be returned to the Office of Defense Trade Controls when the total value authorized has been shipped or when the date of expiration has been reached, whichever occurs first.

§125.9 Filing of licenses and other authorizations for exports of classified technical data and classified defense articles.

Licenses and other authorizations for the export of classified technical data or classified defense articles will be forwarded by the Office of Defense Trade Controls to the Defense Investigative Service of the Department of Defense in accordance with the provisions of the Department of Defense Industrial Security Manual. The Office of Defense Trade Controls will forward a copy of the license to the applicant for the applicant's information. The Defense Investigative Service will return the endorsed license to the Office of Defense Trade Controls upon completion of the authorized export or expiration of the license, whichever occurs first.

PART 126—GENERAL POLICIES AND **PROVISIONS**

126.1 Prohibited exports and sales to certain countries.

126.2 Temporary suspension or modification of this subchapter.

126.3 Exceptions. 126.4 Shipments by or for United States Government agencies.

126.5 Canadian exemptions.

126.6 Foreign-owned military aircraft and naval vessels, and the Foreign Military Sales program.

- 126.7 Denial, revocation, suspension or amendment of licenses and other approvals.
- 126.8 Proposals to foreign persons relating to significant military equipment.
- 126.9 Advisory opinions and related authorizations.

126.10 Disclosure of information.

- 126.11 Relation to other provisions of law.
- 126.12 Continuation in force.
- 126.13 Required information.

126.14 Special comprehensive export authorizations for NATO, Australia, and Japan.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 38, 40, 42, and 71, Pub. L. 90-629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778, 2780, 2791, and 2797); 22 U.S.C. 2778; E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658; 22 U.S.C. 287c; E.O. 12918, 59 FR 28205, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 899.

SOURCE: 58 FR 39312, July 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§126.1 Prohibited exports and sales to certain countries.

(a) General. It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses, other approvals, exports and imports of defense articles and defense services, destined for or originating in certain countries. This policy applies to Afghanistan, Belarus, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Syria, and Vietnam. This policy also applies to countries with respect to which the United States maintains an arms embargo (e.g. Burma, China, Haiti, Liberia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire)) or whenever an export would not otherwise be in furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States. Comprehensive arms embargoes are normally the subject of a State Department notice published in the Federal Register. The exemptions provided in the regulations in this subchapter, except §§ 123.17 and 125.4(b)(13) of this subchapter, do not apply with respect to articles originating in or for export to any proscribed countries or areas.

(b) Shipments. A defense article licensed for export under this subchapter may not be shipped on a vessel, aircraft or other means of conveyance which is owned or operated by, or leased to or from, any of the proscribed countries or areas.